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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XII, NO. 13.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## S. L. P. IN ONTARIO.

### THE VOTE POLLED AT THE MAY ELECTIONS.

The Party of No Compromise Out-Voted the Combination of Freaks Who Felt Sure of Election—The Capitalist Press and the "Good Socialists."

London, Ont., June 17.—Here in detail is the vote for Ontario, in constituencies where S. L. P. candidates were on the ballot, in the Provincial Election held last May:

Constituency	Reform (Lib)	Conservative	Prohibition	Independent	Canadian Socialist League	S. L. P.
London	3317	3447	709			94
East Middlesex	2390	2396				21
East Hamilt.	2434	2578				270
West Hamilt.	2370	2416	99			106
East Toronto	2214	3136		375	75	
North Toronto	3838	3536	81	23		
South Toronto	4342	5072	163	100		
West Toronto	2732	4306	270	84		

The Socialist (S. L. P.) League candidate was endorsed by the Prohibition party, and appealed to the Independents. They are, in fact, on a par with the party of many names in the United States.

The Independents were supported by Reformers.

In East Toronto the decoy duck Socialist League felt confident that it would elect James Simpson to the Ontario Legislature. Simpson advocated immediate public ownership of utilities and "ultimately" of all the means of production. Simpson said that public ownership would reduce the tax rate.

New Zealand was the rallying cry of the Socialist League. Follow New Zealand, there the capitalist has been driven out! Simpson was the "young man's candidate and the old man's friend."

The S. L. P. fought the battle on clear cut lines. It showed to the workingmen voters that no matter what their illusion might be, "the development of New Ontario" was a capitalist issue only. That the reform issues did not concern wage workers. The reform capitalist was shown to be as ruthless an exploiter of labor as any other. The bogus labor legislation of both Conservative and Liberal was exposed by the S. L. P. The Liberal government that passed those worthless labor laws also issued injunctions against peaceful picketing of strikes and that same government ordered out the militia to shoot strikers into submission. The Conservatives endorsed these things by uttering no protest. The Liberals who are always grating about "equal rights" curtailed the political rights of the workers by making it necessary for candidates for municipal office to possess property assessed for at least \$1,000. The Conservatives again evinced their endorsement by their silence.

The S. L. P. put forward the only issue that concerns the workers. The war cry was: "For the worker the product of his toil." It was explained that since all wealth, capital included, is the product of labor, it is obvious that profits cannot be reduced without reducing wages, and wages cannot be reduced without raising profits. That is positive proof that the interests of the capitalist class are absolutely opposed to the interests of the working class, since one class always gains exactly what the other loses. This is the class struggle which can only end in the total degradation of the working class or in the abolition of capitalism. The S. L. P. is the only working class party, because it aims at the abolition of capitalism.

The unwarranted arrest of Comrades Roadhouse and Gordon for speaking at street meetings aroused so much adverse comment among the workers that the capitalist press thought it wise to hedge a little. The Hamilton "Spectator" made the following comment on the arrest:

"The obstruction of the streets is, of course, not to be permitted generally; but in election times it is customary for the authorities to be a little easy in the enforcement of the city by-laws, and, inasmuch as Messrs. Roadhouse and Gordon are parliamentary candidates, albeit with no hope of winning—we think if the police, acting under the authority of the Police Magistrate Jelfs, had allowed these candidates to talk to the electorate, the constitution would not have sustained any very severe injury."

The Hamilton "Herald" had this to say:

"The socialists should be free to preach their doctrines in public, but only so long as, in so doing, they do not violate the law. The arrest of the socialist leaders on King street last night should not be regarded as a blow at freedom of speech. If the socialist speakers had chosen a vacant lot for their meeting they would not have been interfered with. But surely it is not reasonable to hold that any man, or set of men, has a right to obstruct traffic on a public thoroughfare by holding a public meeting there."

"If traffic was obstructed on King street because of the crowd gathered to hear the socialist speakers, the speakers were responsible, and the police had a right not only to disperse the crowd, but to take the speakers into custody when they refused to obey the orders of the police to move on."

After the election the Hamilton "Herald" of May 31 had the following editorial:

"THE SOCIALISTS.  
"To judge from the showing made by the Socialists at the polls, Socialism has not obtained a very firm foothold in Ontario. The best showing made by any of them was made by Mr. Wilshire, the millionaire publisher of Wilshire's Magazine. Not only is he very wealthy; he is an able platform speaker and a man of much culture and attractive manner. He put up a vigorous campaign in West Elgin, but out of 6061 votes polled he secured but 425, and 375 of these were in the town of St. Thomas."

"In the two Hamilton constituencies the two Socialist candidates received 565 out of about 10,000 votes; and many of their votes were gained, not because of sympathy with their principles, but through sympathy with the candidates personally, because the police interfered with their street meetings and sent one of them to jail."

"In North Toronto the two Socialist candidates secured 74 and 22 respectively—96 out of 7298 polled. In South Toronto our Socialist got 100 and the other 170—370 out of a total of 9481. In East Toronto the Socialist vote divided between the two candidates was 354, and the total vote was 5994. In West Toronto two Socialists ran, and received 329 between them, the total vote being 7168."

"In London the Socialist candidate got only 95 votes, and in East Middlesex the Socialist vote was very small."

"There were two schools of Socialism represented at the polls on Thursday. One is the Socialism of the Canadian Socialist League which, though it aims at a social revolution, advocates peaceful, educational methods. Mr. Wilshire was the leading representative of this school at the polls. The other brand of Socialism is that of the Socialist Labor Party, whose aim is to stir up class hatred and bring about a social revolution by revolutionary methods, even by violence if necessary. That school of Socialism is the school represented at the polls in this city."

"The two parties came into conflict in each of the four Toronto constituencies, and it is pleasant to note that in each case the representative of the extreme school of socialism was beaten by the representative of the moderate school. The total vote in favor of the four Toronto candidates of the Canadian Socialist League was 784; the total number secured by the four Toronto candidates of the Socialist Labor Party was only 285."

"The comrades here are satisfied with the result and will do their utmost to extend the work. Just now the immediate duty is to settle once and for all the right to free speech. That done, propaganda will be pushed and S. T. & L. A. agitation inaugurated."

"The S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. are showing numerous signs of activity, such as are not at all agreeable to the taste of those imaginative persons who, with great frequency and regularity, rise up to pronounce them both dead. Organizer Charles Corrigan has just organized three weavers' locals in Maine. Others are being formed. Organizer Frank Jordan has organized a coal miners' local at Roscoe, Pa., and is conducting a lively S. T. & L. A. agitation in that vicinity. Coal Miners' Local 288 is after Mitchell and his lieutenants at Brinsford, Pa., and is making considerable propaganda. District Alliance 15 of Pittsburgh is preparing four distinct trips for as many organizers and agitators, into the coal and iron districts. Four S. L. P. State conventions—those of Rhode Island, Ohio, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, were recently held and tickets placed in the field. Others are to follow. The call for the New York State convention, which promises to be a well-attended and interesting one, has been issued. The Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts has mapped out a good and vigorous campaign. Section New York has commenced out-door agitation. The Twentieth Assembly District of Manhattan has issued a Warning to the workmen of its district, such as should be issued in every district, attacking the fakirs and politicians nearest the workers. From all parts of the country come reports of stirring work, in which the Kangaroos, the politicians and the labor frauds are handled without gloves, while their combined efforts and fake organizations are exposed. Everywhere the virile S. L. P. is active, despite the statement of those who claim it is dead. Keep up this activity. Increase it. Prepare in every congressional district and State possible to put up tickets. Distribute leaflets, sell literature and push the S. L. P. first, last and all the time."

CHICAGO'S ANNUAL PICNIC.  
A grand annual picnic will be given by section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, July 13 at Hoffman Bros. Grove, Lyons, Ill. Tickets admitting gentlemen and lady 25 cents. Take West Side cars to Ogden and Fortieth avenue. Transfer to Berwyn cars direct to the grove."

## KANGS AS JACKALS.

### THEY TRY TO SECURE PREY FOR THE U. M. W. FAKIRS.

Dolan Imports "Socialist Party" Speakers in Vain Attempt to Head Off Alliance Agitation—Miners Help Alliance Men to Turn Them Down.

Fayette City, Pa., June 14.—Sometimes I have felt that the Kangaroo Social Democrats get too much attention at the hands of S. L. P. men. But then when one looks over the various reports, it is seen that while there is a similarity, the local circumstances give each a new setting and a new turn and add to our knowledge of the natural history of the animal.

Here in the Monongahela Valley it is heart rending to see the starving children, the gaunt women and the suffering ghosts of new victims of the mine owners exploitation, held in line by the Dolan gang and finally plucked of dues by that gang, under the infamous check-off system. This is heart rending, but when you find an oily Kangaroo holding forth to these despairing ones, and in one breath glorifying socialism while in the next he lauds the organized band of pirates running the U. M. W., one's blood must needs boil.

For months the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. have been slowly but surely clearing up the atmosphere of this valley, which is in the Pittsburgh district. Here a local of the S. T. & L. A. has been organized; there the check-off has received its death blow, thus goes the work, a further foothold being gained every day.

As we advance the fakir retreats. His bush-whacking tactics, his threats of mobbing, these could not stay the S. T. & L. A. Then "happy thought," the fakir confers with his half brother the Kangaroo, and into the district comes the speakers of the Kangs to defend the U. M. W. officials who are leading the miners to slaughter.

August Klenke, formerly an organizer of the Springfield S. D. P.—before the "unity" conference, and later State organizer of the "Socialist" party of Illinois, was engaged by the Kangs of this State to come here and try and save the day for Dolan and his crew. Poor Klenke, he had a hard sleighing. He thought the fakirs would do the generous thing by him, but he was left to fight the S. T. & L. A. for the U. M. W. of A., on whatever pickings he could find. The "check-off" left but little for Klenke, and the S. T. & L. A. comrades made life such a burden for him that he decamped. We heard he went to Erie where Heidrich landed him a job as business agent for the Consolidated Fakirs Association there.

Next came the Rev. Putty Cheeks Vail, sleek and well fed, looking as becomes the recipient of a \$2,000 per year salary. The reverend gentleman came off the river easily, took a look around, sneaked into the back gates of Pittsburgh, got a trouncing there and decamped for parts unknown. No doubt to live the strenuous life of drawing a preacher's salary from the anti-God "genossen."

John Collins, who hailed from Chicago also tried his hand at blocking the Alliance agitation. John was more determined than the others. He stayed longer, played a deeper game and got the worst dose of all. For two weeks before we ran him down, we heard of John, here, there, and everywhere, doing the dirty work of the fakirs. We ran him down in Charleroi in company with the local anti-Dolan faction, mind you. We put it up to John. He refused to answer the miner's question as to the difference of S. L. P. and S. D. P. He fumed, fussed, and crawled, but all to no purpose, the miners pinned him down. We challenged him to openly defend the S. D. P., its trade union policy in general and the U. M. W. in particular, against the S. L. P. and the Alliance. Debate to take place then and there or elsewhere; he could choose time. John's answer to the challenge was to slip away. His activity ceased. He tried, however, to break up the newly organized S. T. & L. A. local at Roscoe. All he got was a couple of Stahl stiffs with whom he went into Dolan's new field in the Irwin district. The audience resented the running away of the Kangaroo cheats and the Kangs are thoroughly discredited in this district.

The next comer is the boy wonder from Dayton, Ohio—Nicholas P. Geiger. He is sent out by Greenbaum, Kangaroo National Secretary. I see THE PEOPLE has already published the circular in which Greenbaum offers the boy wonder's service for \$12 per lecture, hall rent and advertising to be paid by those hiring him. We are waiting for the boy wonder.

There are two combination of coal interests in this valley—the river trade and the railway trade. The independent operator has long since retired from the scene. The population of the valley is promiscuously mixed and one race is played against another. Fakirs at Pittsburgh get the major portion of their dues in District 5 from this field. The check-off is cinched; organized or not, and the company death and accident funds are applied hard and fast. Until the advent of the S. T. & L. A., the miners were more like a lot of sheep in a slaughter pen than anything else.

Now they are ominously silent. There is a break coming and they feel it. Everywhere the Alliance men are listened to with close attention.

The big fakirs come into the region but twice a year. First to have their local heaters elect a previously selected delegate to convention, and second, to collect special funds.

On the occasion of their visits the miners go to the fakirs with their local complaints. He promises to see that their wrongs are righted. The petty thievery of the operators go on just the same. If the fakir calls on the operators he goes there to fasten more securely the chains of the men whose hard earned pennies are even then tingling in his pocket. These are the things the "Socialist Party" is sending speakers here to defend. We welcome them to the valley. If they will send us notice we will help advertise their meetings, for they help us prove our case right up to the hilt.

Many times I have felt sorry for the Kangs, have felt that somehow they could be reclaimed, but when I have seen them give their pontifical blessing in the name of socialism to that legion of bloodsuckers running the U. M. W.—whose victims confront me on every side here—then I say, no mercy for the Kangaroo, slay him wherever you meet him.

JORDAN.

## PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

### EARNEST WORK BY MILITANTS OF KEYSTONE STATE.

Vigorous Work of the Party Reflected in Report of State Committee—Financial Statement Especially Praiseworthy—Convention Proceedings.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 6.—The annual State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania was called to order by the State Secretary, William J. Eberle at Macabee Hall, Nos. 1305 and 1307 State street, Erie, Pa., on May 30, 10 a. m., with the following delegates present:

D. M. Schacter, Allegheny; Charles Zeak, Altoona; Pietro Sambuco, Blythe-dale; S. Schulberg, Braddock; Fred. D. Thomas, Du Bois; Herman Diehl, Easton; L. M. Cunningham, Erie; Thomas Lawry, Homestead; Henry Bertin, Jeannette; D. E. Gilchrist, Pittsburg; H. A. Goff, Jr., Pittsburg; P. C. Tesson, Pittsburg; James Illingworth, Rankin; J. H. Dreher, Scranton; Peter Schwindling, Sutersville; J. A. McConnell, Wilkensburg; William Adams, Wilmerding; Louis Ferrari, Yohohany; Enos Schwartz, Loca 190, Pittsburg; Edward Fornof, Local 191, Allegheny; Cataldo Cagnano, Local 340, Blythe-dale; W. J. Burns, Local 356, Braddock; George S. Fisher, Local 358, Belle Vernon.

The temporary officers were: Chairman, L. M. Cunningham; Vice-Chairman, James Illingworth; Secretaries, William J. Eberle and D. M. Schacter. Comrades Burns Fornof, and Bertin were elected as a Committee on Credentials.

During a recess, declared in order to allow the Credentials Committee time to make out its report, the following song, dedicated especially to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, held at Erie, Pa., on Friday, May 30, 1902, with words by Comrade D. E. Gilchrist, was sung by Comrade H. A. Goff, Jr., to the air of the Tale of the Kangaroo, from the Burgomaster, all the delegates joining in the chorus:

### THE TALE OF THE KANGAROO.

I. In a room far away in old Gotham, I was christened a Kangaroo, Just because I said no, Your Buzz Say don't go, 'Twould spoil schemes I've long had in view.

Then I rose up to speak, For I thought they were weak, And full soon would leave them outside. But the brutes threw me out, With kick, cuff, and clout, And since then at me have cried:

Oh, Multi Cocoa party, Oh, Social Democrat,

In one State you have this name, In another you have that;

You've tried to fool the workers With a brand new name or two, But when you see the Buzz Saw You're the same old Kangaroo.

II. Three years have gone by Since that tenth of July, And I've tried every trick that I knew, I've tried to my tail Debs, Herron and Vail,

All freaks that should draw at a show; Then there's Heydrick and Barnes And my Trade Union yarns

And Weeping Jeems of Army fame; But all that macths nix out, The yells at me rouse, And at me continually rail.

Chorus. On recommendation of the Credentials Committee all the above-named delegates were seated.

The following order of business was next adopted:

1. Election of Permanent Chairman.

2. Election of Permanent Vice-Chairman.

3. Election of two permanent Secretaries.

4. Election of Committee on Resolutions.

5. Introduction of Resolutions and other matters.

6. Election of Committee on Constitution.

7. Election of Committee on Officers' Report.

8. Election of Committee on Ways and Means.

9. Officers Report.

10. Report of Delegates.

11. Correspondence.

12. Nomination of Candidates.

13. Reports of Committees.

14. New Business.

15. Good and Welfare.

16. Adjournment.

The following permanent officers and committees were elected:

Chairman—D. E. Gilchrist.

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Committee on Officers' Report—Fornof, Dreher and Fisher.

Committee on Ways and Means—Goff, Jr., Burns and Zeak.

The Secretary then read the following report, which was referred to the Committee on Officers' Report, and after-

(Continued on page 21).

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## PENN. S. L. P. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1).

advantage that would be derived from bringing the entire membership of the Party in this State into closer contact, one with another; be it

Resolved, That the State Committee be authorized to have the State Secretary devote his entire time to Party work, and to compensate him for the same, providing the financial condition of the Party warrants it.

The financial conditions not allowing sufficient living wages to allow the State Secretary to devote his entire time to that office, arrangements were made with Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., and D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., whereby the State Secretary devotes all of his time to the movement, each organization paying a portion of his wages, the State Committee's share being \$5 per week.

Comrade Val. Remmel was elected to fill the position, and took charge on July 1, 1902. Owing to illness, Comrade Remmel resigned in September, and Comrade S. J. Eberle was temporarily elected to fill the vacancy, which election was afterward made permanent.

The Mileage Fund established a year ago has also proven a success. There is on hand in that fund \$143.81, which goes away to a great extent with the worry of raising funds to pay the railroad expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

The result of local troubles in Sections upon the Sections themselves are exemplified in the cases of Sections Philadelphia and Wickaville, should teach us to nip such troubles in the bud, before the whole membership can be dragged in. To accomplish this, it will be necessary for the Sections to enforce a rigid discipline upon all their members.

Your State Committee has already put into action a plan for raising campaign funds. If the various comrades and sympathizers each do their share, the plan will be sure to be a success.

It therefore remains for the Committee on Ways and Means to devise ways in which these tickets can be disposed of at once, and the cash turned in as soon as possible, and also to suggest means by which the Sections will be better able to assist the State Committee financially.

The below Financial Report will show what has been done financially by Pennsylvania both for the movement in the State, as shown by the books of the State Committee, and for the movement at large, as shown by the columns of THE PEOPLE.

Since the question of whether the economic organization might not eventually dominate the political organization, if proper precautions are not taken, has been frequently heard of late, it would be in order for this convention to discuss the advisability of dropping Section G of the State Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Each local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate to the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all expenses of their delegates."

On May 21, 1902, the State Committee closed the vote on candidates for the new committee. The incoming State Committee will be: Val. Remmel, D. E. Gilchrist, J. A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, Sr., John F. Taylor, William C. Cowan, and James Illingworth; and William J. Eberle as State Secretary.

The State ticket to be nominated by this convention is: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and two Congressmen-at-Large. Nomination papers will be ready for signatures as soon as this convention adjourns, and in order to allow the papers to be filed at an early date, and thus to leave our hands entirely free to attend to the work of agitation, all nomination papers should be returned not later than July 1.

As we will have a general election this fall, all Sections should immediately nominate full tickets, County, Judicial, Con-

gressional, Senatorial, and Legislative. WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary.

EDWARD MESSER, D. E. GILCHRIST, H. A. GOFF, SR., J. A. MCCONNELL, S. SCHULBERG, JAMES ILLINGWORTH, GEO. A. BROWN (Absent).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Members.	Sec-tions.	Due Stamps.	Donations.
300	Allegheny County	2450	\$201 35
9	Allentown	80	5 00
7	Berks County	44	4 00
24	Bethlehem	133	15 85
21	Blair County	93	11 75
10	Horseshoe	22	—
4	Du Bois	30	—
24	Easton	240	16 00
39	Erie	37	29 80
10	Grove City	21	1 20
10	Hawk Run	32	—
12	Houtzdale	25	4 00
33	Jennett	108	34 05
20	Kane	53	5 05
35	Laporte	105	4 20
10	Montgomery County	26	7 05
12	Patton	180	10 85
27	Philadelphia	180	—
4	Quakertown	26	—
11	Scranton	72	3 00
11	Stoneboro	20	2 00
33	Stevens	123	7 00
10	Wickaville	80	7 75
50	Yohoghaney	480	27 00
12	Members at Large	98	—
		4795	—

Local No. 189	3 00
Local No. 355	5 00
Individual Donations	43 25
Profit on Due Stamps	294 90
Sale of Supplies	35 29
Westmoreland County Committee	38 10
Loan from John Zehon	25 00
Loan from J. M. McCormick	50 00

Total Receipts, \$855 10  
Donations for purposes outside the State of Pennsylvania:

To Daily People.	Other Funds.
Allegheny County	\$639 76
Balance of State	288 82
	50 35

Total ..... \$1028 58 \$105 20  
Total ..... \$1133 78

Disbursements: \$296 84  
Secretary's salary ..... 240 00  
Law suit to protect our name, S. L. P. .... 124 25  
Current expenses, literature and supplies ..... 126 41  
Westmoreland County Committee (loan) ..... 15 75  
Printing ..... 10 74  
Typewriter ..... 10 03  
Rent ..... 8 00

Total ..... \$1022 04  
Receipts ..... 855 10  
Deficit ..... \$166 94

The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order at 2:40 P. M.

After the roll had been called, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up seriatim.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.—Presented by Local 189, S. T. & L. A., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party endorse the S. T. & L. A., and recognize the present and future necessity for the class-conscious Economic Organization of the Working Class to aid the political movement in the conquest of the powers of government; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon all members of the S. L. P. to affiliate themselves with the S. T. & L. A., and also urge all the workers to join the same in the class struggle over the possession of the tools of production; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the idea of permitting any permanent employee of the S. L. P. to be a member of the old-style trade unions, but all such should be compelled to become members of the S. T. & L. A.

Resolution No. 2, on State Constitution, in reference to Section 6, which reads: Each Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance shall be entitled to a delegate in the Party's State Convention, but such delegate must have the qualifications of the regular delegate of the Socialist Labor Party. Locals must pay all the expenses of their delegates.

Resolved, That the word "Local" after the word "each" shall be stricken out, and the word "District" shall be inserted. Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolution No. 3, presented by Comrade James Illingworth of Rankin, Pa., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be elected from Section Allegheny County, whose duty it shall be to draw up a fitting leaflet covering the political conditions in this State, and dealing with State Issues.

Comrades Ed Messer, H. A. Goff, Sr., and William Adams were elected on said committee.

Resolutions 4, 5, 6 and 7, presented by D. Sambuco for Branch Blythesdale and unanimously adopted:

Resolution No. 4:

Whereas, In the State of Pennsylvania, we could get a good movement of the Italian workingmen, provided the proper effort was put forth, and

Whereas, We believe that there are thoroughly class-conscious Italian members of our party given power to act in the capacity of Organizer, with such limited power as shall be given by this Convention or the State Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That an Italian organizer, a member in good standing, and under the absolute supervision of the State Committee, be elected as soon as possible, to act as organizer among the Italians, and give general information as to

our Party to the Italians of our State. Resolution No. 5:

Whereas, "Il Proletario" is occupying itself mostly with the Socialist movement in Italy, and devotes but little time to the movement in America, be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the management of "Il Proletario" that its mission should be the same as the other Party organs, i. e.,

First—To interest itself mainly with the American movement and, incidentally, smash organized scabbery, and

Second—As of secondary importance International propaganda.

Resolution No. 6:

Whereas, In "Il Proletario" have appeared articles signed by "Gemmose," with a view to organizing the Italians apart from our idea of solidarity in the nature of a Socialist body with its own organization, but to be affiliated with the S. L. P., be it

Resolved, That "Il Proletario" be instructed that the working class of America must be welded into that class-conscious body of the S. L. P. and its economic arm, the S. T. & L. A., and that we denounce any attempt at organizing along national or any other than class lines.

Resolution No. 7:

Whereas, There exists in Blythesdale, Allegheny County, a fine movement of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and that with very little assistance they can secure a hall of their own, be it

Resolved, That this Convention approve the efforts of Branch Blythesdale to build itself a hall and recommends to the members throughout the State that they do all possible to help Blythesdale in this effort.

On motion Comrade Jean Valdesalici was elected as the Italian Organizer, with the provision that he is to send a written report to the State Committee at least once a month.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Committee on Officers' Reports recommended the adoption of the Secretary's report and suggestions as read.

On motion the committee's report was accepted.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee on Ways and Means submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

In submitting our report we cannot suggest any better method of raising funds than those in operation at the present. We urge the comrades throughout the State to push the sale of the donation tickets which they have in their possession. We believe that if the comrades make an earnest effort to push these tickets it will result in cleaning up the debt which is hampering the State organization. We further recommend that the comrades in Allegheny County suggest different ways to raise funds and that a referendum vote should be taken by the Party in this State as to which method we will adopt.

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee offered the following report:

Pittsburg, Pa., May 28th, 1902.  
To the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

Greetings:—We, the undersigned, auditors of Section Allegheny County, have examined the books of the State Committee and found them correct.

Signed, James Asdale, H. F. Locke, P. C. Tesson.

On motion the report of the Auditing Committee was received and filed.

## REPORT OF DELEGATES.

The report of delegates was then called for, and, on the whole, showed an encouraging amount of activity throughout the State. Particularly was this true in the western part of Pennsylvania, where considerable headway has been made towards the annihilation of those lackeys of capitalism known as the labor fakirs.

The delegates from locals affiliated with D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., reported that Comrade Frank Jordan was acting as organizer for said District in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania.

## CANDIDATES.

The following comrades were then elected to be candidates of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania at the election November 4th, 1902.

Governor—William Adams, Wilmerding, Pa., paper carrier.

Lieutenant Governor—Donald L. Munro, Altoona, Pa., machinist.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Frank Feehan, Fayette City, Pa., coal miner.

Congressmen at Large—W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, coal miner; L. M. Cunningham, Erie, Pa., painter.

On motion, the State Committee was authorized to fill any and all vacancies occurring from any cause on the State ticket.

## PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the militant International Socialist movement and readopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

On motion, the State Committee was instructed to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., as soon as funds will permit, and to keep him there until results are shown.

On motion, the secretaries were instructed to submit the proceedings of this Convention to the State Committee, and that body have a sufficient number printed for distribution.

A motion to donate \$16.00, the remainder of the mileage fund, to the State Committee, was carried.

A motion to adjourn till Saturday, 9 A. M., was carried.

## SATURDAY'S SESSION.

Meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 9:40 A. M. After the roll had been called Comrade B. Reinstein of Buffalo was given the floor. He spoke on methods of agitation and was followed by other comrades, who also spoke on the good and welfare of the organization.

The convention then closed with three rousing cheers and a tiger for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade

and Labor Alliance, and the Party organs. (Signed),

WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary. D. M. SACHTER, Secretaries.

N. B.—Comrades W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista and L. M. Cunningham of Erie, have since the convention adjourned, tendered to the State Committee their resignations as candidates for the office of Congressmen-at-Large. Their resignations were accepted and since those offices were abolished by the State Legislature at a recent session, the State Committee found it unnecessary to fill the vacancies.

(Signed), WM. J. EBERLE, State Secretary.

## KLENKE TRAPPED.

Forced to Confess Rascality—Exciting Incidents Attend Penn. Convention.

August Klenke, a shining light in the Socialist, Social Democrat, Multi-Cocca, Public Ownership party, says he did not wait until "the old man" (his father) died to get his share of the estate, but took his legacy out of his father's pocket while he was yet in the flesh, and came to America to organize the Working Class to fight the "robber Capitalist Class."

When the delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Erie May 30-31, arrived at the hall to begin the afternoon session, August Klenke and several others, members of the party of many names were standing at the entrance. Klenke straightway proceeded to tell the delegates of the S. L. P. that they were the most ungrateful and inconsiderate Socialists that he had ever met, and he had met legions of them; because after being pronounced dead by the doctors of the multifariously named party, and having the holy reverence (who are engaged in meeting out Socialism to the avowed atheists of the above named party), slag requiem over the ashes of the Buzz Saw, after which it had been consigned to the earth, the blamed thing kept on bobbing up in a most annoying and exasperating fashion. Then "Alhooost" told how he, "Alhooost," singly and alone had come down into Pittsburg and organized a Section of the Cocca party numbering some 72 odd members. Then, Mamie Hayes like, he told us how the vote of the dead and defunct S. L. P. had been going down, down, down, until it now received a lot of 00000.

At this moment Comrade Thomas Lawry said: "By the way, Klenke, how did you come to this country?"

"On a ship."

"Yes, I know. But how did you pay your fare?"

"With money, I guess."

"Yes, yes; but where did you get the money to pay your fare?"

"Out of my pocket."

"In whose pocket was it before it got into yours?"

"In the old man's," (his father) drawled Klenke.

"Then it is true, as reported, you stole the money your poor old father had saved for a certain purpose and came to America to organize the Working Class to fight the Capitalist Class?"

"Yes, to be sure, e-e-r-tainly, why not? I preferred not to wait until the old man died to get my share of his estate, but choose to take it while he was alive," drawled the great business agent.

"Oh, that's nothing," breaks in a little thin Knag, with a thinner voice. Nibsty-nine men out of every one hundred would poison their old men (their fathers) to get their money."

"Is that your opinion of the men you are trying to organize in your Cocca party?"

"Yes, sire; I tell you any man who thought his old dad had a few dollars would give him poison in order to get possession of it."

At this point some one mentioned the Weeping Jeems army episode; and pointing towards the armory of the local N. G. P., said: "Your man Carey says he voted for that appropriation measure because the militia was a working man's organization."

"Yes," said "Alhooost," pointing towards the armory, "and that company of State militia is chock full of men who belong to our party."

These were Klenke's exact words.

This was enough for us, and we went into the hall to take up the work of the convention.

Some time during the afternoon a delegation of the Multi-Coccos, including Klenke and headed by Heydrick, came into the hall and ranged themselves in a row on the left side of the room.

Comrade J. A. McConnell, speaking to a motion that was being considered, suddenly digressed and facing Klenke, Heydrick, and their dupes, began a scathing oratorical arraignment of the gang.

Comrade P. C. Tesson rose to a point of order, which was right and proper (his point was; that we should follow the regular order, and require that all delegates speak to the resolution); but Chairman Gilchrist ruled the point not well taken, and requested McConnell to proceed. When McConnell finished, Comrade Thomas Lawry took the floor and for twenty minutes in the most eloquent language, showed the honest rank and file what manner of men they were training with when they were in the company of the leaders of the multifariously named party.

Following Lawry, Comrade Eberle took the floor and spoke pointedly, directly, and emphatically to Heydrick and Klenke. Then Comrade Schulberg waded into them. When Schulberg finished, Heydrick arose to answer the charges brought against him, and his fellow fakirs, but instead of attempting an answer, started to abuse and vilify the members of the S. L. P. The chair had told him he could use an hour of the convention's very valuable time in answering the charges, but by actual count he was on the floor but eight minutes, and sat down with great, but impotent, rage plainly manifesting itself.

Vice-Chairman Comrade Cunningham, of Section Erie, who was once a member of the Multi-Cocca party in Erie, then arose and in a few remarks told how the leaders charged the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. with this and that, and then when asked for

proof, would always say: "Well, So and So says so; and upon seeing So and So, he would say it was not him but another Mr. So and So that said so and so was so." But he had found that the S. L. P. made no charge it couldn't back with proof, and that is why he left the Multis and joined the Fighting S. L. P.

The convention then proceeded with its business, and Heydrick, Klenke, and their followers proceeded on their way. That same evening not less than five meetings were held on the street corners, all being attended by good crowds.

The Multis attended the meeting at which Comrade Schulberg spoke, and no doubt had intended to create a disturbance, or possibly assault Schulberg. They did not possess sufficient courage for this, for Klenke said, just as an officer interfered: "If you don't quit calling me names, I will resort to physical force." Bear that in mind when you encounter this physical force Klenke, Comrades, and remind him of it.

The next day we visited and addressed the wage-slaves of several manufacturing establishments during the noon hour, pointing out the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the party of many names.

On Saturday evening we held more street meetings, and again Heydrick and physical force Klenke put in appearance and received a well merited arraignment at the hands of our speakers. The meeting concluded with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 8. D. E. G.

## NEWS FROM ...

## THE FIELD OF LABOR.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

There seems to be a sudden cessation in the twaddle anent the blessings conferred on society by conciliation, mediation and arbitration. The vigorous clashes of the past few weeks, first in Providence, then in West Virginia, and finally in Paterson, seem to have made this an unfavorable season in which to inculcate the belief that capital and labor are brothers, or that they are even distant relatives. When machine guns are placed in commanding position in the public street, as in Providence; when dynamite is dropped down a mining shaft, killing two and wounding three, as in West Virginia; when workmen's meetings are prohibited and troops called out to intimidate strikers as in Paterson, there is no opportunity to spit yaras about imaginative relations, or induce intelligent men and women to grow estate over a condition of affairs that is purely a fictitious creation. Facts are against such things being successfully done at present, for facts are stubborn things that do not get out of the way of untruths no matter how finely woven, but smash them with a greater force and evidence than that manifested by the bitter iconoclast in his attacks upon the cherished idols of old.

The class struggle will go down. All attempts to blur it out will fail. It is irrepressible and will not down. According to a report from Indiana, it is proposed to carry the class struggle into religion, by organizing a labor-union church from which the rich will be excluded. While this, undoubtedly, is a significant indication, it is hardly to be commended as wise. It were better by far to exclude the capitalists from the trade unions, to keep them out of labor organizations by excluding such of their tools as John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.

The trade unionist must also exclude the capitalist from public office. They must debar them from a seat in the legislature, congress, or the Presidential Chair just as rigorously as they would debar them from a seat in their labor-union church. When the trades unionists pursue such a course on the lines laid down by socialist science they will do something beneficial to themselves and their class.

In the meanwhile, the class struggle may be expected to resume its unwonted way. The attempts of the Civic Federation to smother it, have proven abortive. They have proven that when conciliation, mediation and arbitration do not stand for deception, as in the case of the iron workers' strike in San Francisco or the Teamsters' strike in Boston, when they do not stand for Mark Hanna's political aspirations and the introduction of his soft coal into eastern markets, as in the early part of the coal strike, they are failures in the settlement of labor troubles.

This Civic Federation bubble has burst a little earlier than was anticipated. It was feared at one time, that the prestige and influence that fostered and protected it, both in the camp of the capitalists and the labor fakirs, might obscure the real relations existing between capital and labor, to the detriment of the latter and the profit of the former. That the facts relating to the class struggle have made this impossible, is evidence of the intensity with which the struggle is waged. When the combined forces of society fail to delude the workers by false teachings, and pretensions to friendliness and mutual interest, then is the class struggle a vital force indeed!

With such a bubble burst, the path of the class-conscious socialist is made easier. The class struggle stands forth in all its nakedness. It now behooves the class-conscious socialist to go to work and use this fact accordingly.

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NEWS FROM ...

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

## "THE MANIA FOR WEALTH."

There are many errors about regarding the cause of the concentration of wealth. According to one of these it is due to avarice. Wealth piles up and concentrates because the gathering of wealth has become a personal mania. Thus, concentrated wealth is the last anarchy a personal disease which one writer has called "The Disease of Money Getting." This view of the matter is, needless to say, wrong in the extreme. It can be



# THE FRENCH ELECTIONS

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE WORKINGMEN OF FRANCE  
OVER THE POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE MOR-  
BUND MIDDLE CLASS.

Millerand is Dead—Millerandism is a Corpse. Socialism is Alive  
and Stronger Than Ever As a Result of the Sterling Fight of  
the Class-Conscious Stalwarts of Parti Ouvrier Francaise.

It was, upon the whole, a great victory that the militant socialists of France won at the recent legislative election. Yet in their official organs they speak of it modestly, and seem only conscious of having done their best. It looks, in fact, as if the magnitude of their achievement could be more fully realized and its world-wide import more readily perceived by such as ourselves, placed at a distance from the scene of the conflict, than by the comrades who were engaged in the fighting. At the close of the battle, the incidental losses unavoidably suffered at a few points, or the disappointments caused by over-anguine expectations, must have cast their dark shadows upon the general result and obscured in the minds of the victorious fighters its obvious meaning; whereas, calmly viewing, as we may do from here, the advantages gained, and duly considering their inevitable effect upon the socialist movement far beyond the boundaries of France, we may at this moment be in a better position to form a correct estimate of their actual value. At any rate, in the light of all the facts that have come to our knowledge, we deem it safe to say that the outcome of the French election is a death blow to that bogus "socialism" and its "new method," which the political agents of the moribund middle class have of late years been pushing to the front everywhere in a desperate effort to wipe more before the now awakening proletarian masses, and to disrupt their class-conscious organizations.

Let us here, in the first place, briefly state the developments which not only sustain but impose this conclusion. To those at least of our readers who have not closely followed the trend of French affairs, a cursory retrospect will no doubt prove helpful in forming an intelligent opinion.

From the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871 to the foundation, in 1879, of the Parti Ouvrier Francaise (French Labor Party), upon a platform drawn by Jules Guesde, with the co-operation of Karl Marx, there was practically no France no working class movement. These were the palmy days of the capitalist "Republic." The exploiting classes reigned supreme, by terror. These were also, by the way, the palmy days—the Bismarckian days—of Imperialism in Germany; and so much alike were the conditions of the working people in both countries that any observing man could already then see at a glance how little the relation of exploited to exploiter in a society fundamentally resting on economic inequality is affected by the political form of government. The political power in such a society is naturally vested in the exploiting classes, who use it regardless of its form to maintain at any cost their economic system; and when a class-conscious socialist urges upon the despoiled but unconscious wage-workers the necessity of wresting that power from their despoilers, it is obviously not a mere change of political form that he contemplates, but a complete revolution in the economic structure.

The men who founded the P. O. F. were not "parliamentary idiots." They were not suffering from "that strange disease which," as Marx observed in his eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, "has infected Europe since 1848, and is known as 'parliamentary cretinism,' a disease that relegates to an imaginary world those who are attacked by it; that deprives them of all sense, of all remembrance, of all capacity to comprehend the real, external world." They had fully grasped the fundamental truth which we have stated; the simple truth, established by all the great facts of history, that in politics, as in all other things, the form does not alter the substance, and that no form is taken which the nature and state of the substance itself do not require or permit; that the political weapon, which has evolved in common with all the war engines known to the student of "social progress," may vary in shape at different times and in different countries, according to the varying conditions of the conflict between the ruling classes for absolute dominion; but that the object which these classes have in view, and for which they have always battled and are still battling among themselves, is at all times and everywhere the same, namely, the political subjection and economic plunder of the defenseless body of the nation; so that, whatever form the political weapon may have come to assume, its possession is the first requirement of the defenseless in their struggle for economic independence. To take it or submit to it is their only alternative. And the taking of it—ever so peaceably, as may be done in countries of universal suffrage, or forcibly, as must be done in countries of proletarian disfranchisement—is in itself a revolutionary act; it is, in necessity, the first step in the Social Revolution.

Comprehending all this and much more to the same effect, the founders of the P. O. F. acted accordingly. In the preamble to its programme may be read today their fundamental declaration, which has remained unaltered since its adoption by the constituent congress of the Party, held at Marseilles in 1879: "The collective ownership of the means of production can be brought about in no other way than by the revolutionary action of the working class, organized

into a distinct political party." And this was supplemented by the adopted report of the platform committee, which, in the part of it relating to the duties (or imperative mandate) of representatives elected by the Party, expressed itself as follows: "In forcing to the front the demands for immediate relief, which the Party has inscribed in its programme, its representatives shall strictly abstain from all compromise whatever with the political parties represented in the various elective bodies of the country."

Upon these lines, slowly, but steadily, the P. O. F. went on, making recruits and availing itself of every incident in the daily struggle for bread to awaken the class-consciousness of wage-workers. In 1881, when barely two years old, it boldly entered the electoral arena by presenting municipal and legislative candidates in several cities, including Paris.

At Commeny its entire municipal ticket was elected. The miners there were on strike, and the first act of the Socialist council was to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops and to vote an appropriation of 25,000 francs (\$5,000) for the relief of the strikers' wives and children. Of course the resolutions of the council were promptly vetoed by the prefect of the department. (The prefect is an administrative governor, appointed by the Minister of the Interior.) But the Socialist policy concerning the demands of labor for protection and redress was thus practically illustrated, while the callousness of the national powers in the service of capitalism cast a vivid light far and wide on the political side of the class struggle.

In the meantime, however, the clear-sighted members and politicians of the Socialist class had come to realize that the violent repression of the Paris Commune had not forever settled the social question, and that the prolonged imprisonment or exile of its survivors was contributing not a little, even among the previously conservative masses of the provinces, to the success of the now scientific agitation carried on by the P. O. F. The advocates of amnesty had therefore finally prevailed. It goes without saying that its granting was grandiloquently advertised by capitalist organs as an act of unexampled generosity, and as a token of reconciliation between "the two indispensable elements of society, Capital and Labor."

The exiles came back; but, singular as it may seem, some of them immediately displayed a strong feeling of hostility to the P. O. F., even to the extent of attempting the formation of another party, called the "Socialist Alliance." Among them figured Longuet and Jourde, whose economic notions had always been, were still at that time, and have "consistently" remained ever since, extremely crude and confused. Both, of course, are now "ministerialists." The Alliance soon disappeared; but in the very heart of the P. O. F. there were now wanting "elements of strength," which in the due course of time revealed themselves as elements of disruption. Their leader was Paul Brousse, a man that Karl Marx had befriended in London, but not sufficiently trusted to desire his attendance at the conference with Guesde when the programme of the P. O. F. was under consideration. Brousse entered the P. O. F.; but, at the municipal elections of 1881, when he ran in the Paris district of Montmartre as its candidate, he showed his "independence" of the Party's programme by issuing one of his own make. This remarkable infraction of the most obvious rules of organization came up for debate before the congress of that year. There, Brousse and his friends—including Benoit Malon, Joffrin and the now "ministerialist" Fourniere—argued in justification of his course that the "slow progress of the Party" and the failure of its candidates at the polls were owing to the programme itself. They consequently moved a resolution authorizing each district to issue its own electoral programme, on the ground that "the workers of different districts have not the same needs and aspirations." The absurdity and mischief of such a contention were exposed in a counter-resolution moved by Guesde, but no action was taken, and the whole matter was referred to the congress of the following year, which, packed by the Broussaists, decided in favor of "liberty," "autonomy" and "Possibilism."

The "Guesdists" immediately withdrew and held another congress, which, free from Possibilism and all the compromises with the so-called "impossible" task of accomplishing the emancipation of the working class by first awakening its sense of class unity and class solidarity. At the legislative election of 1885, they took the field in eleven of the 86 departments of France, with the following results, especially instructive if compared with the still incomplete ones of 1902, as published in the table at the end of this article:

Departments.	Vote.
Allier .....	2,207
Bouches du Rhone .....	602
Gard .....	2,802
Gironde .....	590
Heraut .....	5,000
Marne .....	1,478
Nord .....	1,086
Rhone .....	3,826
Sarthe .....	800
Seine (Paris and suburbs) .....	12,000
Somme .....	1,174
Showing a total of about 32,000 votes.	

It goes not to state right here that

upon the return from exile of Dr. Eduard Vaillant, ex-member of the Commune, the Blanquist reorganized under his active lead. They were revolutionary socialists, held together by strong ties of friendship, by memories of past sufferings, by their admiration for the great revolutionist, Blanqui, whom they had followed in the darkest days of the empire. But although they preserved a separate organization, they did not antagonize the P. O. F., the chief members of which they esteemed highly. On the contrary, in most circumstances, they co-operated with it. Their strength was in Paris, and especially in those quarters which, like the Pere-la-chaise, had intensely suffered at the fall of the Commune.

Now came Boulangerism and its false republican bourgeois issues, calculated to bamboozle the naive workman. On one side a general, the man-on-horseback, "grasping under the tail of his black charger the malcontents of every party," and demanding a revision of the constitution in order to rally to his support all the idiots who still believed in paper chains or guarantees. On the other side "the privileged of the existing republic," frightening the masses with the black shadow of that vulgar political soldier, and by other means, less childish, no doubt, securing the support of the Possibilists. It was at the height of that farcical bazaar that the legislative elections of 1889 took place. The P. O. F. presented candidates in 13 departments, and increased its vote to 47,000, showing a gain of nearly 50 per cent as compared with 1885. Ferroul was elected deputy in the Aube department, Thivrier in the Allier, Antide Boyer in the Bouches-du-Rhone, Lachize and Couturier in the Rhone, while in the Nord the important minority votes for P. O. F. candidates were only a prelude to that powerful organization which has lately cast 70,000 ballots for Revolutionary Socialism and sent Delory, its own wage-working mayor of Lille, to the House of Representatives, where he will confront in true proletarian style the "new methodists" of bogus socialism, Jaures and Millerand.

It was also in that year, 1889—centenary of the French bourgeois revolution—that the first International socialist congress was held at Paris and instituted May Day as a bond of union between the proletarians of all countries. The first observance of that day in 1890 was participated in by 400,000 workers in more than 100 cities of France. The government then contented itself with threatening displays of military forces at all the industrial centers; but the following year several manifestations were violently dispersed by the troops, and in the mining town of Fourmies, without provocation, without warning, some companies of the 145th regiment of the line fired upon a peaceful crowd, killing instantly several children of both sexes, besides wounding a large number of persons of all ages.

The cry of horror that came from Fourmies re-echoed throughout France. The government had to "explain." It not only explained, but punished in its usual way. The men responsible for the Fourmies massacre were not those who committed it; they were Paul Lafargue and Culline, who by their speeches at Fourmies on and before the first of May, had caused its observance in that town. Both were duly tried, duly found guilty, and duly sentenced; Culline to six years and Lafargue to one year imprisonment. Moreover, by the nature of his sentence, Culline was deprived of his civic rights.

From this infamous verdict of the capitalist court Lafargue appealed to the working people of Lille, where a vacant seat in the House of Representatives was just then to be voted for. He was elected; and the government had to release him; but it kept Culline, who had been disfranchised and was, therefore, debarré from a similar appeal to his fellow-citizens.

The entrance of Lafargue in the House caused a profound sensation. The few men that the P. O. F. had previously succeeded in electing were honest men and well-intentioned, but by no means absolute masters of the social science. "With Lafargue, Karl Marx's socialist," rightly observed the economic mouthpiece of capitalism, Paul Leroy Beaulieu, "it is collectivism; it is a fixed, systematic doctrine, that enters Parliament. Don't commit the mistake of underestimating this great event. Let Jules Guesde, perchance, be elected also, France will have the equivalent of Liebknecht and Bebel. There is a wide difference between such men—men of study and propaganda, rude fighters without pretensions—and those empty-headed, empty-hearted nincompoops of the 'radical' left, ever babbling senselessly on the separation of Church and State and other fiddle-faddle."

From that moment, indeed, the P. O. F., with its "impossible" programme, progressed rapidly, while the "practical" possibilists went beautifully to pieces. At the municipal elections of 1892, its candidates received 160,000 votes. Twenty-nine important municipalities, including such cities as Marseille, Roubaix, Montlucon, Narbonne, Toulon, etc., were carried outright, while in twenty-five others the party obtained a strong minority representation.

For some time, however, a few clear-sighted politicians of the "Radical" bourgeois wing had intently watched the Socialist Movement, not only in France, but in Germany. Disgusted with the stupidity of their associates, which was largely contributing to the alienation of the working class from their party, and to the gradual acceptance, by that class, of the pure Socialist doctrine taught by the P. O. F., they first professed socialist leanings, then made bold to call themselves "Radical Socialists" on the ground that they favored one or the other of the palliative measures demanded by Socialist agitators for the immediate relief of the wage-working population; while some, still clearer-sighted, and therefore bolder, proclaimed themselves "Independent Socialists." Among the latter were Jaures and Millerand, both gifted with remarkable powers of eloquence, persuasion, and physical endurance. If they did not enroll outright in the P. O. F. organization, they said, it was not because they objected to any part of its doctrine, but because there was a large body of misinformed and prejudiced people that they could more readily reach as "Independ-

ents" than as P. O. F. men. Moreover, they hoped, as "temporarily independent," to accomplish, first, the union of the "warring factions" of the Socialist movement, and, finally, the unity of that movement upon its only possible bases of principle and tactics, namely, Collectivism and the Class Struggle.

In the minds of the experienced leaders of the P. O. F. there must have been some doubts as to the ability of the Independents to achieve what they professed to have in view; but there was no apparent cause for doubting their sincerity. At any rate, it costs but little to hope; they would hope and keep their powder dry.

It was actually on the programme of the P. O. F. that Jaures, on the 20th day of January, 1893, ran for the House of Representatives in the Carmaux district and was elected; the seat of that district in Parliament having been vacated by the resignation of the Marquis of Solages, consequent upon the victorious strike of the Carmaux miners.

A few months later, at the general legislative elections, the candidates of the party in 90 districts of 36 departments received 221,804 votes. Seven of them were elected.

The following six years may be termed the "period of harmony" between the "Socialist fractions." The "Socialist Parliamentary Group," which was formed at the reopening of the Chambers, included, besides the representatives of the P. O. F., those of the Blanquist, or "Revolutionary Socialist" Party (Vaillant, Chauviere, Baudin, Walter), and the Independent Socialists (Jaures, Millerand, Viviani).

Th Independents had practically no organization. Their strength resided in the personal ability and activity of their leaders, and in their possession or control of papers widely circulated in Paris and the provinces. But if their aim was already then secretly, as it was later openly, the disruption and destruction of the P. O. F., they must have felt sorely disappointed, for the great party was becoming every day stronger, more compact and better disciplined. At the municipal elections of 1896, it not only maintained all the positions it had conquered in 1892, but carried nearly one hundred municipalities, secured a minority representation in as many more, and obtained a considerable vote in three hundred communes (villages, towns, or townships), where it could not yet elect any of its candidates. Again, in the legislative elections of 1898, it extended its field of action to 113 districts in 38 departments, increased its vote (from 221,000 in 1893) to 330,000, and elected 14 deputies, thus doubling its representation in the House.

Then came, in 1899, the "critical period," which has just passed into history with the recent legislative election and the consequent demise of the Waldeck-Rousseau-Millerand cabinet. Referring for a future issue its elaborate treatment, we can only enumerate here its most notable events, as follows:

1. "The Dreyfus affair" and the "personal act" of Millerand in "accepting" the portfolio of Commerce in the so-called "cabinet of republican defense" formed by Waldeck-Rousseau with Gen. Gallifet, the murderer of the Commune, as Minister of War. 2. The enthusiastic endorsement of this odious act by the Independent Socialists, who, in imitation of the Possibilists of former days, but under circumstances far more aggravating, proclaimed it their first duty "to save the Republic"—the capitalist republic—at any cost of principle and honor, from the imaginary dangers threatened by a small band of villainous but ridiculous pigmies on horseback. 3. The indignant protests of the P. O. F. against this "new method" of advancing Socialism by dragging it backward into the mire of compromise and corruption. 4. The Act of Cowardice committed by the Paris International congress of 1900, in declaring itself incompetent and impotent to pass upon the fundamental question at issue, namely, whether dishonorable "tactics" could be resorted to anywhere or at any time, properly or even effectively, for the advancement of honest principles. 5. The dastardly attempt of the Millerandists to coerce the P. O. F. into submission by fraudulently packing the National congress of the various "Socialist fractions" with delegates of non-existent organizations. 6. The final rupture between the Independents, now known as Ministerialists, and the bona fide, uncompromising Socialists. 7. The union of all the Social Revolutionary forces of France—including the P. O. F., the Blanquists and the class-conscious economic organizations of labor. 8. The resolution, passed by the National Congress of the P. O. F., and carried out by its committee with the co-operation of its Blanquist and trade unionist allies, to place candidates in the field in every legislative district of France. 9. The battle of the polls and its result.

To this list of events, simply relating to the conflict between the Ministerialists and the Socialists, should be added many others—from the massacres of strikers in the Island of Martinique and at Chalons, to the visit of the Russian Czar—in which the co-defiant "Socialist" and now "Baron" Millerand, figured as a silent or active "participant." His record as such, and as a promoter of bogus "labor measures" in the interest of the capitalist class, will also be considered in a future issue.

In the meantime we call attention to the table below, showing the results of the recent election, so far as ascertained, in 282 legislative districts, an almost exactly equal number—283—not having yet been heard from at this office. Taking these into account and estimating their respective votes at the lowest possible figures, we deem it safe to say that the grand total will reach nearly 450,000. Fifteen deputies are elected.

And this was achieved in the face of a bogus "socialist" party, set up by the bourgeoisie itself with a special view to the confusion of the proletarian mind and the consequent disruption of the Socialist Movement; manipulated by an unscrupulous minister in whose hands had been placed, for this purpose, a vastly greater patronage than that possessed by the President of the United States; in short, having at its command the boundless means of corruption, numberless agencies of deception and unlimited power of intimidation vested in the strongest gov-

ernment that "Republican Capitalism" had ever succeeded in establishing.

The conspiracy has failed. Millerand is dead. Millerandism is a corpse. Socialism is alive and stronger than ever. LUCIEN SANIAL.

Table showing the P. O. F. vote at the first ballot, in 282 districts of the 86 departments of France, so far as ascertained; 283 districts having still to be heard from:

Departments.	Returned.	Disputed.	Not returned.	Vote.
Ain .....	4	2	2	3,566
Aisne .....	4	2	2	141
Allier .....	4	2	2	10,000
Basses Alper .....	4	2	2	942
Hautes Alper .....	4	2	2	3,739
Alpes Maritimes .....	4	2	2	224
Ardeche .....	4	2	2	859
Ardennes .....	4	2	2	14
Ariège .....	4	2	2	3
Aube .....	4	2	2	7,906
Ande .....	4	2	2	2,878
Aveyron .....	4	2	2	4,140
Belfort .....	4	2	2	1
Bouches du Rhone .....	4	2	2	7,964
Calvados .....	4	2	2	693
Cantal .....	4	2	2	4
Charente .....	4	2	2	87
Charente Inf .....	4	2	2	7,751
Correze .....	4	2	2	1,403
Cote d'Or .....	4	2	2	6
Cotes du Nord .....	4	2	2	152
Creuse .....	4	2	2	1,500
Dordogne .....	4	2	2	1,963
Doubs .....	4	2	2	5
Drome .....	4	2	2	1,540
Eure .....	4	2	2	200
Eure and Loir .....	4	2	2	362
Finistere .....	4	2	2	1,549
Gard .....	4	2	2	4,187
Hte. Garonne .....	4	2	2	2,363
Gers .....	4	2	2	5
Gerone .....	4	2	2	8,614
Heraut .....	4	2	2	6,154
Ile and Villaine .....	4	2	2	26
Indre .....	4	2	2	5,597
Indre et Loire .....	4	2	2	2,193
Isere .....	4	2	2	18,255
Jura .....	4	2	2	4
Landes .....	4	2	2	754
Loir and Cher .....	4	2	2	4
Loire .....	4	2	2	8,767
Loire (Hte.) .....	4	2	2	4
Loire (Inf.) .....	4	2	2	8,540
Loiret .....	4	2	2	107
Lot .....	4	2	2	814
Lot and Garonne .....	4	2	2	11
Lozere .....	4	2	2	171
Maine and Loire .....	4	2	2	1,235
Manche .....	4	2	2	85
Marne .....	4	2	2	5,163
Marne (Hte.) .....	4	2	2	437
Mayenne .....	4	2	2	5
Meurthe and Moselle .....	4	2	2	6
Meuse .....	4	2	2	13
Morbihan .....	4	2	2	1,887
Nier .....	4	2	2	5
Nord .....	4	2	2	70,799
Oise .....	4	2	2	3,101
Orne .....	4	2	2	58
Pas-de-Calais .....	4	2	2	9,100
Puy-de-Dome .....	4	2	2	574
Pyrenees (Basses) .....	4	2	2	389
Pyrenees (Htes) .....	4	2	2	169
Pyrenees (Orient) .....	4	2	2	2,351
Rhone .....	4	2	2	3,168
Saone (Hte) .....	4	2	2	4
Saone and Loire .....	4	2	2	22,517
Sarthe .....	4	2	2	2,934
Savoie .....	4	2	2	5
Savoie (Hte) .....	4	2	2	4
Seine .....	4	2	2	77,744
Seine (MO) .....	4	2	2	167
Seine and Marne .....	4	2	2	6,373
Seine and Oise .....	4	2	2	4,344
Sèvres (Deux) .....	4	2	2	3,614
Somme .....	4	2	2	8,612
Tarn .....	4	2	2	6
Tarn and Garonne .....	4	2	2	3
Var .....	4	2	2	8,523
Vaucluse .....	4	2	2	442
Vendee .....	4	2	2	87
Vienne .....	4	2	2	6
Vienne (Hte) .....	4	2	2	1,760
Vosges .....	4	2	2	111
Yonne .....	4	2	2	3,340

Totals .....

At the second ballot, the increase of the vote for P. O. F. candidates running in 13 legislative districts was over 25,000, making a known grand total of 400,000, with still 283 districts to be heard from.

The names of the 15 candidates elected, and of the cities they respectively represent, are as follows:

At the first ballot—Thivrier (Montlucon); Bouvier (Chalon); Sembat (Paris); Dejeante (Paris); Vaillant (Paris); Contant (Paris).

At the second ballot—Constans (Montlucon); Baron (Aix); Benezet (Montpellier); Dufour (Issoudun); Delory (Lille); Sella (Valenciennes); Chauviere (Paris); Walter (Paris); Allard (Draguignan).

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## THE SWEDISH FIASCO.

Loss of Suffrage Strike Due to Pusillanimity of Leaders.

Failure! That is the only thing at present that can be said of the great general suffrage strike just finished in Sweden. But it must be added: on account of the pusillanimity or want of strategical skill and courage of the leaders. For surely it can not have escaped anybody who has followed the latest happenings that if ever the situation was favorable for the workers' demands for their rights as citizens, then that time was in May, 1902. But instead of profiting by the situation the Executive Committee of the Labor Party issued a lengthy circular which among other things expressly stated that the previously held congress "did not yet deem the time ripe for a general strike in the real sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and persistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three days that the Riksdag debates, an experimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still you have the audacity to deny our self-evident citizen rights!"

In other words: The men that had the confidence of the working class made it officially known in this circular (which was issued the 9th of May, and contains explanations and rules for the general strike), even to the enemies of the suffrage question in the Riksdag, that whatever the Riksdag decides to do the strike would last no longer than during the short time that the Riksdag saw fit to give its attention to the question!

And "Ny Tid" (a party organ) writes the day after the strike was called off, May 18, as follows:  
"The dice are thrown in both chambers after a singularly short debate, considering the great importance of the question. The upper chamber gave it one day and a half and the lower two days with the aid of night sessions.  
"And the result?  
"Nothing."

"The whole result consists in new investigations that have long ago proved needless to the ones that don't want any further delays or sidetrackings of a question which is ripe enough for solution."

Then the paper makes a few comments concerning the decision of the Riksdag, which consisted in the sending of a request to His Royal Majesty of the making of a new "thorough investigation into the question of extended vote for the election to the second chamber of the Riksdag," and concludes, nevertheless, its article in this way:

"This does not prevent the onward march of the working class in these days or of having its importance demonstrated; of that the mad ravings in both chambers as well as the



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Entered as second class matter at the

New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888..... 2,068

In 1892..... 21,157

In 1896..... 36,564

In 1900..... 34,191

"Society must be so organized that

the welfare of one shall no longer be

conducive to the detriment of others,

as is now too often the case; every one

ought to find his own interest indis-

solubly connected with that of all, and

on the other hand the welfare of the

community should be like a mathemat-

ical function of the welfare of the in-

dividual. As soon as we have reached

this goal, the attainment of which is

by no means so difficult as it is usual-

ly represented to be, every conflict be-

tween the interests of the individual

and of society, that had previously

spring from motives of self-interest,

must needs come to an end, and the

chief causes of crime, sin, vice and

wickedness must be removed at the

same time." —BUCHNER.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

Every once in a while there comes

from capitalist sources facts that are

detrimental to capitalist interests, that

incriminate capitalism and show it to be

a system in which a large part of the

population are either paupers or are in

a position worse than that of criminals.

These facts are often the product of

some institution which is engaged in

"rectifying" and "removing" the evils of

capitalism and which in its reports dis-

close real conditions for the purpose of

demonstrating its efficiency in this re-

spect. Sometimes these facts are after-

wards explained away by special articles,

in which they are analyzed and shown

to be less terrible than they look at first

glance.

Such a series of facts have just been

made public by Director Ayres of the

Summer School of Philanthropic Work.

In discussing "the standard of living

and the distribution of family income," Ayres

shows that in England the income of 33

per cent. of the working people living

in London is such as to make them de-

pendents upon charity. He further

states that the inmates of English pris-

ons are better fed than the working

people.

Director Ayres also gives some figures

to show that in Philadelphia, Chicago,

and New York City there are families

of the working class whose dietaries

contain less of the elements of nutrition

than do the dietaries of English prisons

and workhouses, whose standard of liv-

ing, in this respect, is lower than that

of English paupers and criminals.

Of course, it will be said that these

are exceptional cases, and that they

form no criterion by which to judge the

condition of the American working class.

This is open to dispute. Considering the

steady tendency in this country toward

European conditions, considering the

composition of population, the growth of

charity organizations, both public and

private, the increase of starvation and

sickness, it may easily be seen that we

are approaching a condition of soci-

ety in this country in which there is

forming a sub-strata of increasing pov-

erty, destitution and degradation, not to

mention crime.

This fact, this tendency, has been

noted by no less a capitalist than An-

drew Carnegie, who on one occasion

said in substance: "Our concern should

be more for the swimming tenth than

for the submerged tenth. To make them

self-reliant and secure should be our first

object." Canny Andy is wise. He

knows whither American society is tend-

ing. He knows that a society whose

foundations are sunk in such conditions

cannot stand.

As Director Ayres figures tend to

prove the Socialist contention that capi-

talism creates a mass of misery at the

bottom and untold wealth at the top of

the modern social structure, they most

likely will be analyzed in special articles

and shown to be less terrible than is

supposed.

Such is Capitalism.

EDUCATION.

A day or so ago a Catholic college lo-

cated at Philadelphia conferred on Gro-

ver Cleveland the honorary degree of

doctor of jurisprudence. Cleveland took

advantage of the occasion to deliver

himself of an address, which, while

brief, was as full of untruths as many a

speech of greater length. The address

had but one statement that was perhaps

unintentionally true. Two sentences,

embodying the main thesis of Cleveland's

address will serve to prove that these are

NOT empty statements. Said Cleveland:

"This incident prominently suggests to

my mind the imperious edict of educa-

tion, which forbids the hindrance or dis-

turbance of its high mission by religious

discrimination, social intolerance, or any

of the barriers that to a greater or less

extent separate civilized humanity. The

republic of education is based upon iden-

tical aim, equal rights in its opportunity,

and impartiality in the distribution of

its rewards and honors."

That the "imperious edict" of modern

education is the spread of untram-

meled knowledge is untrue. The many

professors who have been compelled to

resign from the Stanford, Chicago, Ro-

chester, Columbia, Brown, and other

universities for disseminating knowl-

edge in conflict with that approved by

the capitalist contributors to their sup-

port, are living proof that this statement

is untrue. Further, the careful exclu-

sion from the course of study, in both

public schools and universities, of all

works, however scientific, that are hos-

tile to present institutions, is further re-

utation of this "imperious edict" state-

ment.

Nor is it true that there is equal rights

in the opportunity of education. Thou-

sands upon thousands of children are

compelled to go to work before school

age. Large numbers of young men and

women are forced by circumstances to

leave school before their education is

completed. This is not the case with

the wealthy. To them opportunity is

always possible. Likewise there is no

truth regarding the impartial distribu-

tion and rewards of education. How can

people receive those things which cir-

cumstances prevent them from receiv-

ing? Again, men must teach certain

things, they must conform to the ideas

of the class dominating their age, before

success is theirs. Are they journalists,

if they would win the "impartial" re-

wards and honors of education, they must

be capitalist journalists. Are they law-

yers, ditto. Are they clergymen, ditto

again. If education brought "impartial"

rewards and honors, why were the pro-

fessors referred to above, compelled to

resign?

There is just one truth in Cleveland's

address, and that concerns the identical

aim of education. Education, like all

modern institutions, is but a reflex of the

modern industrial system. This system

is a capitalist system, so-called because

capital is its distinguishing feature. This

capital is owned by the capitalist class,

which dominates the ideas of all classes,

for without capital or the support

of the capitalist class men cannot

succeed and live. The capitalist class di-

rects and influences education. It directs

and influences education to promote and

to preserve capitalism. Hence Cleveland

spoke the truth when he said "The re-

public of education is based upon iden-

tical aim," the promotion and preservation

of capitalism.

EVENTS IN PATERSON.

Pateron is now patrolled by troops.

Acting upon the demand of the mil-

litary, Mayor Hinchcliffe, chief rep-

resentative of the pool brewers of Pa-

terson, applied to Governor Murphy for

military protection. The answer was

decisive. Yesterday the first battalion

of Newark, the richest regiment in

New Jersey, appeared in Paterson 300

strong.

There is no doubt that the militia

will be effectively employed. The

"riots" which they are called out to

suppress have most likely been pro-

voked. This provocation will be in-

creased and the strike broken by

means of it. Such has been the course

pursued and such has been its out-

come in other strikes.

Events in Paterson should cause

workmen to think. The very day

upon which it was decided to call out

the militia, it was also decided by

the Mayor of Paterson to prevent the

holding of strikers' meetings without

his sanction and the presence of the

police. The Mayor, taking the rights

of free assembly in his own hands,

decided that no meetings would be held

without his consent and the admission

of representatives of the police force.

The Mayor, who is elected to pro-

tect the integrity, as well as the prop-

erty, of the citizens of Paterson, casts

an aspersion upon the strikers by

claiming such an action was imper-

ative in view of the "riots" that had

occurred in the city. If the Mayor

could trace those riots to the strikers,

it was his duty to cause the strikers'

arrest and imprisonment. If he could

not, it was a gratuitous insult and

unwarranted assumption of authority

on his part to apply Russian methods

to their meetings under the pretense

of preserving the peace.

But the Mayor evidently had future

designs. His decision prohibiting none

but police meetings was a prelimi-

nary to the calling out of the militia.

Having associated the strikers in the

minds of most persons with "riots," it

is subsequently an easy matter to

justify the use of the militia in

forcibly quelling them and breaking

the strike.

What should make workmen think

in such events are the uses to

which the powers, which workmen,

through their ballots, delegate to

Mayors and other officials, are put.

If workmen stop to think they will

find that those powers are always put

to uses favorable to capitalist and

against working class interests. If

workmen will stop to think they will

recognize the folly of voting for

such men, whether Republican or

Democrat. They will also recognize</







## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Read Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—**  
S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—**  
26 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on June 20, at 26 New Read Street. R. Katz in the chair. Present, Forbes and Klein. The financial report for the week ending June 14 showed receipts \$80.73; expenditures, \$22.03.

A complaint against a member of the N. E. C. was on motion referred to Section New York. The following resolution was presented and adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Klineale and Katz voting aye; Siff voting nay: Whereas, Ephraim Siff, a member of this National Executive Committee, at a meeting of the General Committee of him in the distribution of his circular, seconded a motion to endorse a circular published and circulated by Julian Pierce for the purpose of injuring the Socialist Labor Party and its press, and subsequently voted "aye" on said motion, in conjunction with its mover and one other delegate on a roll call vote; and

Whereas, The said Ephraim Siff, in conversation with a member of his Assembly District organization, declared that the purpose of the said circular was to cause an upheaval among the membership of the Party, force a special national convention at which the DAILY PEOPLE and certain Party officers were to be "killed off," and that, if the said circular did not have this effect, the Party membership was not worth that much" (these words accompanied with a snap of his fingers), and "they" would then drop out of the Party; and

Whereas, It has become known to the members of this N. E. C. that the said Ephraim Siff is endeavoring in divers other ways to injure the DAILY PEOPLE, and to disparage and belittle the work done by other members in its behalf, all of which is in glaring violation of the obligation assumed by the said Ephraim Siff, over his own signature, when he accepted the nomination for member of this National Executive Committee, namely, to support the Party, its principles, declared resolutions and tactics (Art. V, Sec. 3, of Party constitution); and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party, by a referendum vote of its members, has charged this National Executive Committee with the publication of its organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, which maudlin of the Party permits of no other construction than that the members of this committee, individually and collectively, are in duty bound to protect and advance, to the best of their ability, the interests of the Party's organ, in accordance with their pledge of office; and

Whereas, This National Executive Committee has no power to remove from its midst any one of its members, yet things have come to such a pass as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to sit in council with a person guilty of such gross disobedience to the Party's mandates without clear and emphatic protest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this National Executive Committee express its disapproval of the conduct of the said Ephraim Siff, considering such conduct to be in violation of Party obligations and of common decency, and, in view of such conduct, express also a lack of confidence in his motives and purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the National Executive Committee and be embodied in its report of the session of this day to be published in the Party organ. Siff, having objected to the passing of the resolution, was asked to put his protest in writing. He submitted the following: "I protest against the N. E. C. pronouncing me guilty of being against the DAILY PEOPLE and of trying to kill it, without proving me guilty upon charges duly preferred, as provided by our constitution." (Signed: Ephraim Siff.)

It was resolved that the management of the Daily People issue a financial statement to the Sections, to be sent out together with the statement of the N. E. C. in the matter of the "Pierce special." The draft of the statement of the N. E. C. was read and, with some slight additions and corrections, was adopted by a roll call vote, Gillhaus, Hammer, Katz and Klineale voting aye; Siff voting nay.

A number of communications were read from Sections which had received the "Pierce special," the gist of which runs as follows: From Lynn, Mass., to the effect that the Section had ordered the copies sent them deposited in the stove, as the Section does not approve of individual members sending out such matter instead of proceeding in the regular way; the Section also reported election of officers. From Peekskill, N. Y., to the effect that the mailing list of the "Labor Library" had been used by Pierce to send out his circular, and that it had been sent to non-members of the Party; Peekskill favors the "cleaning out" of all who are responsible for this outrage. From Syracuse, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Rockville, Conn., similar reports were received, showing that the addresses sent by these Sections for the "Labor Library" had been used. Inquiry at the Labor News Co. revealed the fact that these lists can not be found. From Adams, Mass., came a copy of a letter sent to Pierce in which he is informed that the writer refuses to help him in the distribution of his circular.

PHILIP COURTNEY, Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Friday evening, June 20th, in the Daily People Building, to hear the case of charges brought by Gen. Sec. W. L. Brower against Henry Harris, member of the General Executive Board, for slander and for bringing false charges which he (Harris) was unable to substantiate.

The following members of the Board were present: Green, O'Rourke, Fitzelle and Truway. General Secretary Brower and Comrade Harris were also present. Comrade Green was chosen chairman, and K. Pryor acted as secretary.

When the case was called Comrade Harris objected to being tried by the General Executive Board, and stated that the proper body to try him was D. A. 4 and 40, who would elect his successor should he be removed. The chair pointed out to Comrade Harris that the rule for trials was adopted at the last convention, and this trial would be tried according to said rules. Comrade Harris thereupon became abusive, and stated that he would not be tried by this Board, as it was only a biased court anyway, and insisted upon voicing a long list of objections, and had to be called to order by the chair, and was again reminded that there was a set of rules laid down for trials and said rules would be followed out in this case; whereupon Comrade Harris left the room in a rage, stating that he refused to be tried by the Board.

The case then proceeded, with General Secretary Brower giving his side and submitting proof of the same, after which, according to the rule, Comrade Brower left the room, and the Board proceeded to act on the case. Their action was as follows: That according to the evidence submitted Henry Harris was guilty of slander and conduct unbecoming a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, inasmuch as he had brought malicious charges against the General Secretary, W. L. Brower, which he was unable, when called upon, to substantiate.

That the said Henry Harris be and is hereby expelled from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance for such action.

## CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15, 1902. To Sections, and Members At Large—Comrades:

The following is the financial report for the month of May:

Cash on hand May 1st.....	\$38.03
San Francisco, 50 due stamps.....	31.20
State Camp Fund.....	17.25
Los Angeles Co., 100 due stamps.....	3.00
Santa Clara Co., 25 due stamps.....	1.75
T. P. Lehan, 45, C. D. Lavin, \$1.50, S. F. C.....	6.80
From the sale of cigars.....	5.00
First mos. dues of 8 prospect-ive members.....	2.00
	155.03

## EXPENDITURES.

One month's rent and postage.....\$3.00  
One Edison's No. 1 Mimeograph.....15.00  
Train fare and leaflets to Pomona.....3.25  
Cigars, 47, printing, 77, legal service, 35.....19.00  
Due stamps and stationery.....15.35  
Cash on hand May 31st.....\$9.43

For the State Committee, Louis C. Haller, Secretary, 205 1/2 So. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## CANADIAN DEFENCE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assembly and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged.....	9.31
W. E. Ten Eyck, Grand Junction, Col.....	1.00
A. Francis, W. J. Eagleton, George Kroeger, Thos. Sigmone, K. Mitchell, N. Y. City.....	1.50
G. B. Rusler, London.....	.25
J. McN.....	.25
10th A. D., New York.....	2.00
J. Shaffer.....	.25
Wm. Fricker, New York.....	.25
D. Gamioville, New York.....	.25
Haupt.....	.10
H. Hoffman.....	.50
Charlestein.....	.15
M. Blouck.....	.15
J. Maskovitz.....	.25
Total.....	16.21

D. ROSS, Treasurer, N. E. C., London, Ont.

## IMPORTANT FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

District Alliance No. 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada will hold its first grand annual picnic at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday July 5, 1902. All members of the Alliance and sympathizers with the same should see to it that they do their utmost to make this picnic a financial success in order that the D. A. can carry on the work of clarifying the minds of the workers of Massachusetts as regards this Socialist movement.

Price of admission is 25 cents, children free. Trains over the Boston and Revere Beach railroad every ten minutes from Lynn and Boston.

## PILICOMMITTEE, D. A. 19.

A meeting of this committee will be held at the headquarters of Section Lynn on Sunday, July 6th at 3 P. M. Every Section in Greater Boston should send a representative to this meeting in order to make a financial success of the annual picnic and field day of the Party. Sections Woburn, Medford, Boston and Cambridge are especially requested to send representatives in order that the work may be effective in those communities. As the receipts of this picnic are to go to the State Executive Committee, all Comrades should take an interest in its success.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

## TYPEWRITING

Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYOR, 2 to 6 New Read St., New York

## MEETING OF D. A. 15, S. T. &amp; L. A.

Regular meeting held June 28th. Illingworth chairman, Mink, vice-chairman.

Comrades Mink and Carlo Patroco of Local 376 were obligated and seated. The organizer reported that Comrade Jordan was doing good work, that Comrade Stammer was sent by the State Executive Committee of the S. T. & L. A. to the Central Coal fields, and that he had revived two defunct locals, also that the places of the striking pop bottlers had been filled by scabs. Strikers found other places. Communications were received from—N. Y. Labor News Co., Braeburn, Fayette City; (3) National Secretary, Wilmerding. Application for charter from Roscoe, Pa., Blythe-dale, (2) Syracuse, N. Y. Report from General Organizer Frank Jordan, Houtdale, G. E. B., and a report from pop bottlers' strike by H. Morgan. The Grievance Committee then reported on the Kessler vs. Tesson case. On motion Comrade P. C. Tesson was suspended for the period of one year for slandering Comrade Schulberg.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to have the reasons published for Comrade Geo. A. Brown's suspension. Following is the reason: for slandering Comrades Wm. J. Eberle and Selig Schulberg.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to communicate with the Street Car Union informing them that one of their members is scabbing on the Pop Bottlers' Union.

On motion the Organizer was instructed to notify the G. E. B. that the Grievance Committee is a committee to gather evidence only.

Motion to order 5,000 Manifestoes, carried.

Motion to elect new officers at the next meeting, carried.

D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

## D. A. 15, S. T. &amp; L. A.

A special meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. was held June 22d.

W. H. Thomas, Chairman. Charles Kessler, Vice Chairman. Roll call showed sixteen delegates present.

Communications were received from Comrade Frank Jordan from Lafayette City, Pa.

Comrade Frank Jordan proposed some methods whereby the nefarious "check-off" could be broken up in this region. Motion to adopt the proposition until further orders was carried by a roll call vote unanimously.

Motion that the district recommends to the State Committee to send an organizer to Scranton, Pa., amended that the State Committee instruct a speaker to look for work in Scranton and locate there. Motion as amended carried by a roll call vote of 9 to 5.

Motion that the organizer be instructed to communicate with the Central Coal fields in regard to locating a speaker in that neighborhood and report same to the next District meeting before any recommendations are made to the State Committee.

Motion that the organizer instruct Comrade Morri, the Italian speaker, to take up subsequently old and new Belle Vernon, then Charleroi. Also that Comrade Sachter go up to Charleroi to look up the Germans there. Carried.

Motion that the General Organizer ask all foreigners who belong to the organization to take out their Citizen Papers at once. Carried.

Motion that the Agitation Committee make out an agitation trip for Comrade W. H. Thomas up the Yough river, carried.

Motion that Comrades Morri and Thomas be given Organizers' Credentials from this District. Carried.

Motion to send out through the Official Organs an appeal for more financial aid for the District to organize the coal miners, carried.

Adjournment followed.

D. M. Sachter, Recording Secretary.

## D. A. 19, S. T. &amp; L. A.

The next regular business meeting of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held in the headquarters of the District Alliance, 26 Munro street, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, June 29th at 12 M.

Election of officers for the ensuing six months will take place, and as there is much more business of great importance to come before the meeting, the presence of every delegate is required.

The delegates from the Weavers Alliances, L. A. 368 of Plymouth, and L. A. 373 of Lawrence, Mass., are urgently requested to attend this meeting as matters of importance relating to the weavers' strike against the American Woolen Company will come before this meeting for action.

Remember that the meeting is called promptly at 12 o'clock.

John A. Henley, Organizer of D. A. 19.

## SEVENTH CONG. DIST., MASS.

Section Lynn, S. T. & L. A. has elected a delegation of three members towards forming an agitation committee to take charge of the propaganda in the Seventh Congressional District in this campaign.

It invites Section Everett and all other Sections which are located in the Seventh District to send an equal number of delegates to a conference to be held in the headquarters of Section Lynn, 26 Munro street, on July 6.

The Sections and comrades are urgently requested to take immediate action, that we may begin our campaign at once.

Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE located in towns or cities where there are no Sections, are requested to send in to the undersigned a list of desirable places where we can conduct outdoor agitation meetings.

Sections are also requested to send in the names of comrades who are willing to act as chairmen or speakers.

FRANCIS A. WALSH, 25 Tower Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

## TO THE SECTIONS OF CONNECTICUT.

You are hereby requested to vote upon the resolutions and acts of the State Convention, which was held May 30, 1902.

Organizers are requested to return vote for and against not later than Aug. 1, 1902.

CON. STATE COMMITTEE.

## DIRECTORY OF...

## TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. T. & L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. T. & L. P. meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 03 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 03 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A. meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Read street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. T. & L. P. meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. T. P. hall, 902 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. T. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. T. & L. P. Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. T. & L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth 349 State street. ETAINETAINON Saturday evenings, at S. T. P. headquarters, 349 State street. Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. T. & L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, 1st floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. T. & L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. T. & L. A., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 327 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. T. & L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 846 W. Taylor street.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. T. & L. P. meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. T. & L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifth avenue.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold a grand picnic at Verdugo Canyon Park, July 4th. There will be speeches, dancing and field sports, as this will be the first affair of this kind held by the section, and it is for the benefit of the Socialist Labor Party. We expect every Comrade, sympathizer and reader of the PEOPLE to work hard and make it a grand success. This is not your privilege, but your duty. As we get the whole gate receipts, the object is to sell tickets at twenty-five cents each, which include admission to the park, dancing, etc. Ladies and children free. Tickets can be had by applying at County headquarters, 205 1-2 South Main street, Los Angeles.

Trains leave Salt Lake Depot at 9 A. M.; and 1:20 P. M.

H. J. Schade, Chairman Entertainment Committee.

INDIANA STATE CONVENTION will be held on July 4th, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Indianapolis, at the headquarters of Section Indianapolis, 275 S. Delaware St. The following ticket is to be nominated: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Geologist, Judge for Fifth District, six Judges for the Appellate Court.

The sections and members at large in the State are hereby called upon, to take notice of this announcement and prepare to send large delegations to the fourth state convention of the Socialist Labor Party in Indiana. By order of the Indiana State Executive Committee.

E. Viewegh, Secretary.

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged.....\$6217.41

Otto Ruckser, City.....1.00  
Branch Plainfield, N. J.....1.00  
Max Stoney, Los Angeles, Cal.....3.00  
Pohn P. Wardrop, Glacier, Can.....2.00  
Chas. Sperle, Somerville, N. J.....1.50  
G. F. M. Somerville, Mass.....5.00

\$6230.91

## Second Anniversary The Daily People

## Grand Picnic and Summer Night's Festival...

ARRANGED BY

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party,

AT

GLENDALE SCHUTZEN PARK,

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, Commencing at 2 P. M.

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Games for Women and Children.

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25c

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

New York, Daily People Office; J. Hammer's Drug Store, 304 Livingston street; Mahland's Cigar Store, 2310 Broadway, and at the following Assembly District Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party: 12th A. D., 441 West 39th street; 14th A. D., 177 First ave.; 16th A. D., 266 East 4th street; 18th A. D., 550 East 16th street; 26th A. D., 406 East 72nd street; 28th A. D., 501 East 82nd street; 30th A. D., 1706 First avenue; 32nd and 33rd A. D., 2,011 Third avenue. Brooklyn: 6th A. D., 813 Park avenue; 12th A. D., Leise's, 427 Twelfth street.

Directions: From Bridge, take Ridgewood train, or Greene and Gates or Myrtle Avenue trolley cars, and transfer at Ridgewood for the Park. From Broadway, Grand, Houston, or 23d street ferries, take Bushwick Avenue car, and transfer at the same point for Park. Fare, including transfer, 5 cents.

## Socialism and Evolution

By H. S. ALEY, M. D.

A concise, instructive pamphlet of twenty-four pages. A careful perusal of its contents, along with the books it recommends, will prevent honest students of Socialist philosophy from being wrecked upon the shoals of sentimentalism, and thereby save them much time and useless effort in the investigation of social problems. In other words, it will aid them immensely in seeing the social question from a clean-cut, positive stand-point from the very beginning; and if so, they will thereafter have little if any, taste for "Merry England," or any other works of that character.

PRICE, 5 CENTS, USUAL DISCOUNTS TO SECTIONS

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 NEW READ STREET NEW YORK

## HIS ORIGINAL ACCUMULATION

Denver, Colo., June 15.—Henry Cole,

one of the oldest real estate dealers here, has given \$400,000 worth of real estate and mining property to spread the doctrine of Methodism and for charitable purposes. The Peniel Trust Association has been incorporated to handle the endowment. The incorporators are Henry Cole, Albert J. Cole, son of the donor; Rev. Frost Craft, Rev. Charles B. Allen, Rev. Robert Carnegie and Rev. Henry A. Buchtel. Cole's son is appointed secretary-treasurer for life at a salary of \$125 a month. The trustees draw \$5 for every day they are in session.

Mrs. Cole is opposed to the deal and is suing the trust. It is twenty-eight years since she came from Kansas City to marry Cole, who is twice her age. He had the reputation of having sown a large crop of wild oats. They have but one son and he has turned against his mother. Mrs. Cole says that it is by her scrimping, saving and self-denial that her husband got rich. She says she started him on the road to fortune by investing their savings in real estate. On Sundays they would walk out together looking at lots and Mrs. Cole always saw to the payments. Cole was thoroughly reformed, thought his wife.

Some years ago a revival preacher came to Denver and Cole got religion. He got it bad. He would pray with his face on the floor, pray with his hands to heaven, and, alas for Mrs. Cole, the Peniel trust is the outcome. She was not included in her husband's "benevolence."

Aside from the claims of Mrs. Cole, the writer can tell a few facts of how Mr. Cole got together his "original accumulation," that is now invested for the glory of God.

About the year 1874 I went to work at the D. & R. G. shops in Denver, under Mr. Henry Cole, master car builder. He was a good boss to his men, because he had use for them. Cole at that time didn't have a great lot of money. He told me that when he started with the company some two or three years before I did, he had but \$500. He bought a number of cheap lots near the shops and built houses on them, which he rented to employees. This is the way that he built them.

I was the shop foreman. Cole would have me order certain lumber and work it up according to his directions. This lumber and work by his orders I charged up to a certain class of repairs. The work would be put out into the yard and loaded on to a wagon and hauled away. Where to? Why, to one of Henry's lots. Then along would come some D. & R. G. carpenters, and Henry soon had a little house on his lot. Did Henry pay the carpenters? Not on your life. The D. & R. G. did that. A day or two before payday came around, these carpenters, who were building houses would come back to the shops and when the

paymaster came these men were working on the company's cars.

In 1881 I married and went to house-keeping in one of Henry's houses. He offered me a lot on which he agreed to put up a house to suit me and I could pay for it on terms to suit myself. At that time I was a member of the church and didn't see how I could conscientiously go into such a scheme. Henry belongs to the church now and I don't.

Mr. Cole says he pinched himself to save the money, but I know that Henry pinched the company. Henry had a team and wagon which he hired to the company at \$5 per day. His wagon was used chiefly in carting the company's lumber to Henry's lots. Henry made the company pay the freight.

Previous to 1879 the D. & R. G. was often short of cash to pay the men. When they couldn't pay wages, they allowed interest on the amount until the date of payment. At such times Brother Henry would raise money in some way, and would advance the wages due at a discount of from two to ten per cent, as the needs of the workman would force him to pay. He reaped both ways by the deal, by discounting the men's wages and then collecting the interest the company paid on the overdue wages.

One might say, Why was not the conduct of this man reported to the company's officials that were above him? But when you learn that Brother Henry was obliging enough to build their homes for them, you can see how useless this would have been. But in 1881 the BIG officials caught on. Henry's pull still stood him in stead, for he was simply asked to resign. Too many others were involved to allow of prosecution by the company. Brother Henry resigned smilingly and without a murmur.